

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1884.

Amusements To-day. American Institute Exhibition 1P. H. Bijon Opera Monor Adult. 1P. H. Canton-The Little Date. 1P. H. Castles—The Little Paix. s.P. M.
Shalp's Shoates—Ribuche Side P. M.
Shoen Minuse—Ribuche Side P. M.
Shoen Minuse—Indian Ethilition, Sc. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Opera Stomas—A Hoop of Gold Sand S.P. M.
Standare & Himl's—Concert. Sand 150 P. M.
Maddana Squares Theatre—May Bloomer. Scot P. M.
Albibo Garden—The Saves Evens. Sand S.P. M.
Albibo Garden—The Saves Evens. Sand S.P. M. Propie's Thentre-The Pulse of New York. 2 and 8 P. Phentre Comique—Investigation F.P. M. Vony Poster's Thouter—A Parior Match. F.P. M. Luion Square Theatre-Lynvool. SF. M. Wallack's Theatre-Yma. Fonlise. SF M. 4 Avenue Theatre-Kerry Gow. 1and SF 5th Avenue Theatre-Called Back 14th Street Theatre-Ny Lie. 8 P.M.

tien. Butler Stamps Out Another Falschood.

We scarcely need call attention to the letter of Gen. BUTLER in another column regarding the charges of Mr. J. M. ELLENDORF, who accused him of betraying the cause of the laboring men when he was Governor of Masschusetts. To this accusation Gen. BUTLER ceplies in detail, and when he finishes there s nothing left of it.

Probably no man ever attained to great po itical prominence about whom so many alsehoods were told as about Gen. BUTLER; out their authors have not succeeded in shakng the confidence which the mass of the eople repose in him.

BUTLER is one of the most remarkable men of the present day.

New Jersey a Doubtful State.

The State in which GROVER CLEVELAND was born has gone Democratic seven times out of eight since 1866. The exception was a the GREELEY year. The average Demoratic majority in New Jorsey for these sever lections in years when the people have voted for a President or a Governor, has een a little more than 8,000.

The campaign on the other side of the North River is now progressing with uncommon animation. In every town between the Atlantic and the Delaware brass cannot are booming, plumes are waving, caps are winging, and skyrockets ascending. All the outward manifestations of an old-fashioned canvass are to be witnessed. But the tin helmets and the brass guns are not the arguments that will decide the vote of New Jersey this year. The men who derive support for their families from the great and the little manufacturing establishments of the State are quietly doing a good deal of thinking for themselves. To this circumstance is due the fact that the friends of Mr. CLEVELAND in New Jersey who are willing to confess their doubts are less confident of Democratic suc cess than they have been for years.

There are Democratic free traders in Nev Jersey, but they are not the Democrats who throng the busy workshops of Newark. Pat erson, Trenton, and the other centres of manufacturing industry. Although the nineteenth State in the Union in population, New Jersey is seventh in the amount of cap ital invested in manufacturing, sixth in the number of workmen thus employed, and sixth in the value of her manufactured products. Of the seven great manufacturing States she is second only to Massachusetts in the proportion of her total population that a directly engaged in manufacturing, and second only to Massachusette in the relative value of manufactured products to population. No State of all the sisterhood has a more vital interest in the question of free trade or the protection of American industry. There are probably seventy or eighty thousand voters in the mills and workshops of the State, and the question comes directly home to every man of them.

No matter with what party these voters have been in the habit of acting in past years, they know that in the present contest both Mr. BLAINE and Gen. BUTLER stand committed to a protective policy, while Mr. CLEVELAND is as dumb as an oyster on the all support him. The issue in which they have the liveliest possible interest is ignored by the newspapers and campaign orators advocating Mr. CLEVELAND'S election. But they know, too, that the Democratic candidate is believed to be in sympathy with the leaders in the movement to overthrow the protective policy of the American Government and to establish a tariff for revenue only. They have waited in vain for a word to show that CLEVELAND is not a free trader and that his election does not mean a victory for free trade ideas That is not the result that they are looking and hoping for. Some of them will vote for BLAINE. Thousands of them will vote for Gen. BUTLER.

This is why New Jersey, steadfast for years in the Democratic column, is a doubtful State in the election of 1884.

The Fiscal Coup d'Etat in Egypt.

There are technical, but no solid objections to the change made by Lord NORTHBROOK in the application of the Egyptian revenues. Necessity knows no law, and a Government. to exist at all, must meet its current expenditures, even if it has to somewhat impair the security counted on by its creditors. Besides, it is not true, as the Paris newspapers pretend, that England has now done, on her own responsibility, precisely what the late Conference refused to sanction.

Lord GRANVILLE showed by statistics which no member of the Conference attempted to refute, that there is now a deficit in the Egyptian treasury of \$20,000,000, to say nothing of the Alexandria indemnity, which, it is calculated, will amount to s much more. Moreover, unless some trench ant remedy were applied, this deficit, as he pointed out, would go on increasing. since it arose from an excess of current out lay over income, an excess which no possible curtailment of more administrative expenditure could efface. Lord GRANVILLE therefore proposed that the powers inter ested should assent to a reduction of the rate of interest payable on the unified debt, and he offered, the solvency of Egypt were thus assured, to lend her \$40,000,000 to cover her floating indebtedness, and, further, to accept on the part of England a much lower rate of interest than that now payable on the Suez Canal shares sold by the Khedive to Lord BEACONSFIELD. This was not only an equitable, but a liberal proposition, yet, owing to the strenuous opposition of France, it was rejected. Inasmuch, however, as the French alternative proposal also failed to gain general approval, the Conference proved fruitless, and England was pracically relegated to her own discretion, which, of course, she would exercise at her

own risk. When Lord NORTHBBOOK reached Cairo, he found that the gravity of the fiscal situation had not been a whit exaggerated in the report submitted to the powers by the British Foreign Office. Indeed, the urgent necessity of some radical measure seems to have been more paipable, for it turned out that besides

her inability to meet her floating indebtedness of \$40,000,000, Egypt could not even de fray the every-day expenses of her Govern nent, and, worst of all, was likely to default n the tribute due the Sultan. Now, they who recall how the semi-independence of Egypt was secured, know that this tribute falling, the whole edifice of the Khedive's authority and of the guarantees and privileges acquired by his foreign creditors would orumble into dust. Theoretically, at all events, the Sultan's title to this money, in consideration of which his sovereign rights are limited and suspended, lies at the basis of the whole fiscal structure-forms, in other words, a first lief on the Egyptian revenues. It can only be extinguished by revolution or by conquest; and although the English are virtually the masters of Egypt, they have given Turkey, as well as the other Coutinental powers, a solemn pledge not to dis

turb its political status. The money, then, for this tribute had to be got at once, but, pressing as was the need, t will be noticed that Lord Northbrook did not go the length of counselling the Khedive's Ministers to default upon the next coupon due on the unified debt, or to cut down by a penny the rate of interest. Had he done this, his action might have been construed by hostile critics as a deflance of the Conference, though he would merely have fallen back upon a course which, Lord GRANVILLE carnestly warned the powers oncerned, would sooner or later be inevtable. But, in fact, no attempt has yet been made to divert that portion of the Egyptian ncome assigned to the interest on national oonds, and the next coupon will be paid on maturity. A different expedient has been resorted to by Lord Nonembrook and the Khedive's Ministers in their desperate prelicament, namely, to apply to the payment of the tribute due the Sultan and the excess

signed to a sinking fund for the annual redemption of a fraction of the debt by purchases in the open market. Now, as a matter of strict law, England may have had no right to dictate or sanction a violation of an international agreement but in equity her action would probably be justified. Her position in Egypt is essen tially that of a trustee for the bondholders and it is a trustee's first duty to protect from destruction the subject of his trust. A trustee, for instance, should pay the premium on a policy of fire insurance, even if the outlay involved some reduction of the interest payable to a mortgagee. By applying the sinking fund to the discharge of the tribute due the Sultan, Lord NonTHIBBOOK has virtually averted the lapse of a policy of fire insurance. That England, too, is willing to bear her part of the sacrifices required is proved by the simultaneous announcement that she will lend the forty million dollars

of the present year's expenditure over in

come that part of the Egyptian revenues

which by international agreement was as

the interest on the debt to be cut down. That the representatives in Cairo of sev eral European Governments should enter a formal protest against this technical infraction of an international compact was of course to be expected, but it is reported from London on what is said to be high authority that all the powers had been sounded in advance, and that all, with the exception, we presume, of France, had returned a favorable answer. On this point, however, we shall soon have positive information, and it may prove that the triple alliance, whose wires, of course, will be pulled by BISMARCK, will seize upon this pretext to push France and England into violent collision.

needed by the Khedive without waiting for

A Wonderful Resurrection.

In the London Lances of Scotember 6 is recorded a case of resuscitation after apparent death by hanging, so remarkable as to be worthy of notice and discussion outside of purely professional circles.

The case is reported by Dr. Ennest W. WHITE, senior assistant medical officer to the Kent Lunatic Asylum at Chartham, near Canterbury. The patient was a woman fiftythree years old, afflicted with that form of insanity known as melancholia. She had tried to kill herself before admission into the asylum, and made several attempts to take her life after being received into the institu-

tion. Finally she succeeded in escaping the watchfulness of the attendants who had frustrated her previous efforts at self-de struction, and hid herself in a bath room. where she was found hanging to a ladder by a cord formed of portions of her dress, eight minutes after she had been seen alive by another patient. When cut down she was apparently quite

dead. Animation was so completely suspended that there was no symptom which enabled the medical men present to distinguish her condition from that of real death. This is the remarkable feature of the case. So far as the doctors could see, the woman was dead. The skin was ashy pale, the surface temperature very low, the lips were livid and the eyes dilated and insensible to the action of light; there was no pulse at the wrist or temples; no deligite heart beat could be detected even by the stethoscope; respiration had absolutely ceased, and unconsciousness was complete. Even the application of galvanism failed to contract the muscles. If the woman had been a criminal who had suffered the extreme penalty of the law, the physicians would doubtless have been justifled by the symptoms in pronouncing her dead; yet she is alive to-day, and not only well physically, but fast recovering

from all mental derangement!

Dr. Whrre and his assistants wisely re fused to act upon appearances. They gave their patient the benefit of the doubt in their minds, although that doubt was very slight Resort was had to artificial respiration ac cording to what is known in medicine as the SILVESTER method. The movements were performed slowly-only ten times a minute -but about ten minutes after they were begun an exceedingly feeble attempt at nat ural respiration was noted, and very weak pulsations of the heart were perceived by the aid of the stethoscope. Ten minutes is a long time to wait for the first signs of returning life, and it is to be feared that in many cases of apparent death, especially by drowning, the measures necessary for resuscitation are not continued long enough to rekindle the smouldering spark of life that remains in the body. There can hardly be too much patience or perseverance. In this case artificial respiration was steadily maintained for two hours before the natural breathing was sufficiently established to dispense with assistance in this way. If it had een abandoned earlier, the woman would probably have died, notwithstanding her

partial restoration to sensibility. We need not follow the treatment in detall. The patient became imperfectly conscious about eleven hours after the act of strangulation, and in the course of a fortnight was in good bodily health. She lost ner melancholy illusions and became cheerful, looking back at her attempt at suicide with horror. For two days from the time of hanging, however, her memory was a com-

This extraordinary case is interesting several aspects. The complete simulation of death suggests a possibility that physicians

the fact of death, especially careless prac-titioners or those of comparatively limited information. We have already referred to the lesson which it teaches of the need of steadfast and hopeful perseverance in efforts o restore those who have apparently lost their lives by strangulation or drowning. It would appear that artificial respiration is more useful and effective when the move ments are performed slowly than when they exceed ten a minute. This is an important point for those to remember who are called apon to render first aid to the injured. Finally, this remarkable occurrence may well lead to speculation as to the many stories which have been published of the restoration to life of men who have apparently suffered

death by hanging on the gallows. It is probable that fully seven minutes had elapsed between the moment of the act of suspension and the time when the woman was cut down. Who can say that similar measures might not have brought about a resuscitation if she had remained hanging twice as long? And might not a strong man possess the potential ability to recover, with like assistance, from the effects of strangulation lasting half an hour? Who can now pasert, with confidence, that a convict with neck unbroken cut down after hanging thirty minutes, and turned over to friends having ail the resources of modern medical science at command, might not be called back to exstence in this world?

Such an event is improbable enough, we know; but we do not see how it can be pro jounced physically impossible, in view of the facts to which we have drawn attention.

Unworthy Jurymen.

The latest pardon granted by Gov. CLEVE-LAND reveals a remarkable transaction on the part of a Queens county jury before whom a man named JAMES LARKIN was tried

for burgiary five years ago.
It seems that the prisoner was convicted upon conflicting evidence, in consequence of an agreement among the jurymen, which was reduced to writing, that they would ap ply for the pardon of the defendant if he should be sentenced to imprisonment for longer term than one year.

He was sentenced to be imprisoned for ten years, and has served hulf of that term. Whether the jurors actually recommended the pardon does not appear. It is tolerably certain that the prisoner would have been released much earlier if the facts had been sooner brought to the attention of the Gov ernor. He could not properly refuse to set at liberty a man whose incarceration was brought about by such an agreement as was made in the jury room in this case.

The community in which a verdict in criminal case could thus be reached should be guarded against a repetition of such injustice, by striking from the jury list-if the aw permits such a course—the names of the men who composed that jury. Twelve citizens, it is true, would be relieved from jury duty, but the people at large would gain If this cannot be done, the public prosecutor, at all events, can keep them from sitting upon the trial of any indictments bereafter, by exercising his right of challenge. As

Gov. CLEVELAND says, the reprehensible agreement in the LARKIN case was "an utter and complete disregard of the important duties which a jury is sworn to perform." The parsons whose action is thus correctly characterized are hardly fit to act as jurors again in any case.

mandsomely Done.

We yesterday recorded the fact that the Treasury Department has reversed its decision respecting the silver cup won by Mr. JAMES R. KEENE'S horse Foxhall at Ascot in 1882, and has admitted it free of duty, instead of exacting for it the large sum which was at first required by the customs officers.

One of the noblest things that an execu tive officer can do is to reverse his own de cision, when he is convinced that it is wrong. We suppose that the merit of this action should be ascribed to the late Secretary For-GER. He made the original order justifying inderstand that he had carefully reconsidered the matter and come to the couclualon that he had been in error.

But the principal credit for this change is due to Mr. CHARLES JAMES of this city, and to his familiarity with the legislation of the country respecting customs duties. In a letter to THE SUN, published on July 17, he showed that the cup was a trophy, and nothing else, and that, as such, it ought to be admitted free. This point he subsequently amplified in communications to the Treasury Department; and his view has finally prevailed, because it is not only the common sense of the matter, but likewise the law.

We tender our congratulations to Mr. JAMES and to Mr. KEENE, but our special admiration should be given to the high-minded Secretary of the Treasury who reversed his own judgment.

Political Changes.

The National party, or the Greenback Labor party, as it is sometimes called, has elected RALPH ROBB of Brooklyn to be the Chairman of its State Committee, in place of Mr. George O. Jones, who had resigned that office. Mr. Robb is a substantial, in telligent, practical man, and we have no doubt that he will impart great energy and efficiency to the organization of which he has

Since resigning his post, Mr. Jones is re ported as attacking the men who have be come engaged in supporting Gen. BUTLER and the organization that they have formed. Mr. Jones has a perfect right to take this course and to express his opinions freely. whatever they may be, but in doing this it becomes his duty at once to resign as an elector at large on the BUTLER ticket of this State. He cannot oppose the BUTLER movement and at the same time expect to be confided in as a candidate for elector of President and Vice-President. His resignation of that honor cannot be handed in too soon.

The defeat of GROVER CLEVELAND is the most important service that can now be rendered to the Demogracy.

the greatest injury that the Democracy could low be called to endure-Fortunately, it is now probable that the service will be efficiently rendered and the injury prevented.

There are now visible in our sky two of those strange inhabitants of the depths of space which as if attracted by the rush and glare of the solar system as it sweeps along, ocensionally enter the circle of worlds glittering in the sunlight, run close to the sun itself, like dolphins playing about a ship's prow, and then dart off into the outer darkness again. Astronomers do not expect that either of these spectacle, but they are hardly the less interest-

ing on that account.

As the power of telescopes and the number and skill of observers increase, more and more of these small comets are discovered. Some of them are made prisoners to the sun, and never escape beyond the reach of his attraction; others pay him a visit and hurry away again, never to return; many probably

stani into the solar system without being seen.
Ithe the little sword-shaped comet called the
Ehediva, which appeared, to everybody's actonishment, close to the cellpsed sun in Egypt
in 1882, and could not be found afterward.
These wandering bodies attest the fact that

the space between us and the stars, which seems utterly told, is populous with materia ons, and that the universe is not made up of suns and worlds alone.

For once HENRY WARD BESCHER is entirey right. When BLAINE was nominated, people aid Beschus ought to support him because they are both tattooed men; yet BEECHER went for CLEVELAND. But now it turns out that CLEVELAND IS worse tattooed than I' WINE, and schen's own kind of tatu. ag. The Plymouth preacher is logical in supporting

Some Boston wag has informed the Evening Post that most of the German-American voters of Massachusetts won't vote for BLAINE. This must be encouraging news to the Indeondents as the greater part of the comparatively small German-American vote in Massachusetts has been Democratic for years. The inesachusetts Germans helped defeat Tox TALBOT ten years ago, and they helped defeat the goody-goody Bishop two years ago. It was no their return to the Republican ranks last fall which gave Gov. Robinson his plurality." The Post man says it was, thereby showing a laudable sense of humor. However, if the Bay State Germans, Irishmen, Italians, Kickers, and Republicans vote for CLEVELAND he will carry the State, and make the Boston Globe, which loved him so dearly pefore he was nominated, happy once more.

Is the Cleveland Leader accurate in its quotation when it attributes to Mr. FRANK HUED these words: "GROVER CLEVELAND ap-proved the Monnison bill, and is with us"?

Is the same newspaper publishing Mr. Hund's exact language when it credits him with this announcement: "Mr. CLEVELAND's views are all that I or any other tariff reformer could

Mr. Hunn's testimony is important, and his statements will have quite as much weight in the East as in his own district. Is this what he

The News of Washington.

WARRINGTON, Sept. 22.—It is not true that Mr. John Davis, First Assistant Secretary of State, has gime to Germany with reference to diplomatic affairs, or to public business of any kind whatever. He had charge of the department all summer, and has now taken a fer recks' leave of absence for the first time to make a ser worker for recreation only.

Mr. Kasson, the new Minister to the German empi

has been well received, but it is extremely doubtful if h will be more successful than plain-spoken Mr. Sargent was in getting American pork admitted to compete with Berman pork. The strictest and fairest investigation established beyond successful dispute that the charge of beenso in our park was false. Reery ease of death wa

arten in the raw state.

Set the testimony of even German experts did not alter Bismarck's decree, which was made in the interest of the home producers. It stands, and Mr. Kasson is not likely to get the exclusion modified, with all his smooth professions and dexterous dealings. American petroleum is sure to be next attacked be a combinatio

of producers of an inferior article abrowl.

The recent acrest, imprisonment, and extradition of Carl Werner, a naturalized citizen, upon the pretext that he owed military service to Germany, shows that the old spirit of hostility to American citizens of foreign birth is ravived, and that Hamarck is to renew a con-troversy which provoked much anary correspondence and at one time threatened a repture of relations be tween the two constries.

If yelling constries.

H. Freling constries.

H. Freling has been absent from duty for over two months, but the department menages to move on without his presence. In fact, he is more ornamental than useful, and is this respect he does not differ much from some of his recent predocessors, except Mr. Blaine, who kept Mexico, Central America, and South America very lively during his brief opener as heretary. very lively during his brief career as Secretary !
On the other hand, while Mr. Evaris was Secretary ! is reported to have written just seven despatches with

hts rem hand. But he made money professionally.

Comptroller Lawrence has started out to take part in
the political campaign of Ohio, from which Register
Bruce returned recently. The civil service is not regarded here as having superior claims to partiagn service. Thus far, the heads of departments, except Mr. Chandler, who, out of politics, would be like a fish out o water, have kept shady on the Presidential question But they will be forced to make a showing before the October elections, and the Prosident is expected to give the sign in a manner to enforce obedienc

ginia home in time to participate in those elections hem at reduced rates, but every patri paign fund. Pailure to do either consigns the name of in case of Bigine's election. The machine works in the old grooves, but without much of the efficiency that marked its success under "My dear Hubbell," as Gar field delighted to address the illustrious blackmailer.

The Testimony of an Expert.

From a speck by Senater Inpulis at Pursons, Kansas, on Sept. 17.

I don't know anything about the stories that have been told with regard to Mr. Grover Cleveland's history, and I am not prepared to say whether they would make him more or less fit for the discharge of th executive functions of President of the United States We have the testimony of an expert as to the truth o alschood of these allegations—the Rev. Henry War. Beecher, who has devoted his lifetime to the examina tion of such matters, and, I suppose, will be reces -and is probably-an authority upon all such matters and he says after very carefully and minutely exam mug the allegations against Mr. Grover Cleveland, tha while they are true, there are palliating circumstances and that he was young at the time, being only 42 year

Ben Butter freiand's True Friend.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am asionished at the inconsistent and irrational conduct of misguided Irishmen who advocate the election of Gro-ver Cleveland. Have these Irish-American citizens beome British dunkies. If so, why do they not don nine come British flunkies. If so, why do they not don plush breeches, bright-buttoned coats, and padded caives, so that they may be seen in their true British colors, in-stend of masquerading as citizens in a free country? Or is the Irish programme arranged by political backs, who at every election pose before their dupss as Irish patriots, with the view of wheeding the votes of the "greenhorns" and "tarriers," as they designate, also, o often, their own countrymen, before strangers, naking of them, as it suits their turn, a laughing stock

I speak as nu Irish Nationalist and Land Leaguer. I happened to be in Ireland four years ago when Mehael Davitt was cast into an English dungeon under the reacherous pretence of having violated his former icket of leave. In reality his arrest was due to his seing the leader of the agitation and the advocate of free speech. In the same year several American citi zens were flung into loathsome cells, unfit for cattle, without trial, on mere suspicion. Which of the present candidates for the Presidential chair denounced this outrage? Did Blaine? Did Cleveland? I have searched in vain for a record of their protest; but I have before me an old Dublin newspaper, the Nation, in which is re-ported an outspoken, manly denunciation of the Castle covernment in Ireland, delivered in Boston by the lib erty-loving and truly Democratic Ben Butler, as regards statesmanship and executive ability, neither BARRY CORNOR, 386 Third avenue.

Bradley, a Grant Mepublican, Did It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A friend

The election of GROVER CLEVELAND would be and myself dispute as to the Electoral Commission and myself dispute as to the Electoral Commission. See claims that the man who had the deciding vote was a Democrat. I stated that Joe Bradley had the deciding vote, and that he was appointed as a Republican to the Supreme Court by Gen. Grant. We have left it to you Respectfully.

G. V. Dantorsa. YORK, Sept. 23.

An Freor Corrected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your saue of Saturday last you say "if Senator Vance or Senator Hampton should be chosen President of the United States by a constitutional plurality," Ac. Are you correct in saying "plurality!" Should you not have said "majoris!" Article 12, Constitution United States, says. The person having the greatest number of votes for Fresident shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed.

PRILEOST, Sept. 22.

READER OF THE SUN.

High Toned for Taking a Drink. From the Commercial Advertiser. The two officers had a short consultation on

An individual signing himself J. F. Norton

of Boston sends us a part of a manuscript and some stamps. We can dispose of the manuscript easily enough, but we don't know what to do with the stamps BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The Wolf comet is easily visitie in small telescopes, and growing brighter, but it is going south so rapidly that it is not likely to be very brilliant in the northern hemisphere.

GEN. BUTLER AND SHE HASTERS.

no Other Campaign Paleshoods Cond dicted by the People's Candidate.

BOSTON, Sept. 22, 1884. DEAR SIR: On my return to Boston from an absence in the West I find your letter of Sept. 12, enclosing a newspaper slip headed "Butler and the Hatters," in which the following statement is made, over the signature o . M. Ellendorf:

J. M. Ellondorf:

"Now, it is well known that Massachmeetts has always been a conservative State, with a public opinion largely unfavorable to any startling reforms in the trace and particular class especially law working takes. But when teen, Butter became the words confidently only the startling and the startling and the startling were expected of military shanks a hot of west things were expected of military thanks a hot of perative expected of military thanks a hot of operative has world take the infinitive in proposing such legislation as would make their let somewhat easier. All such lopes were disappointed; if was the old story over again of, the mountain isboring and bringing forth a mease." That is simply a false statement, both in fact and implication of fact. In my address to the Logislature on taking my seat, it will be found that I proposed many measures in favor of the aboring men of Massachusetts; but having al

nost a two-thirds majority in both Houses

against me, and seven out of eight of the Gov-ernor's Council, which has to approve sub-

stantially all his doings, it was impossible for

me to initiate legislation. Eliendorf also states

"The hatters of the old Bay State were suffering twri-rity from the competition of chest prison isher at the State prison at Concord, which had diminished the felt had trade of Roston at least one tuted, and was gradually making invests upon the wool hat industry of the state."

The Warden of the State prison informed me that there were no hats made in Massachusetts of the kind that the Warings made at the prison; that all the Massachusetta batters made a cheap woollen felt hat of the same pattern of which the Warings made a dearer fur hat; and that the work, most of it, was very coarse, and did not require skilled workmen The article then proceeds to state:

When the bill was within a day or two of its fine when the bill be was no doubt-the (coverno-pensage-of which there was no doubt-the (coverno-without giving the hatters any notice, or even the slight at apportunity of protection of the protection of the slight the hill passed limiting the number of convicts who should work on hats to 15. The new contract was made and signed for upward of \$5.0.

The Governor has no power to make contracts for State prison labor. They are made by the Warden, and, on the recommendation of the Prison Commissioners, are approved by the Governor and Council. The article further states that when the Governor and Counci finally voted on the question whether to stand by the contract or not, the vote stood 7 to 1 in favor of the contract, and the one vote given for honest industry was not that of the Gov ernor, but of Mr. Maguire of Boston, a true and real friend of the workingmen.

The simple falsity of this statement is that the Governor has no vote in the Council-no so much as the Vice-President of the United States has in the Senate for the Vice-President has the casting vote. The article also states:

"The bill itself, when it came to Gov. Entler for his six nature, he would not sign, but suffered it to become a law, as all bills do in Russachusetts when not signed within five days."

That is a barefaced fals shood very easy o prrection, for the law referred to is chapter 217 of the Laws of Massachusetts for 1883, and was approved by myself as Governor. Ellendorf is simply a liny. And as these facts were truly stated to him by Prof. Toohey, who

is Secretary of the Boston Committee of Hat ters, during the canvass last fall, he purposely lies against light and knowledge. I am, very cetfully yours, CHARLES C. SCHOTT, Esq., Orange, N. J.

CAMERON WILL WORK FOR BLAINE The Two Statesmen have a Long and Highly

Baitsfactory Conference PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23 .- Mr. Binine has gained one point by his visit to Philadelphia. complete understanding. That it is entirely satisfactory to both of them was shown by their smiling faces and the actions of Cameron. The Senator came down from Harrisburg

this morning, and was closeted with Blaine fo

this morning, and was closeted with Blains for a long time. Heretofore Cameron has taken no active part. It had gone abroad that Blaine did not desire his help, and that the Blaine independents intended to push him to the wall. Cameron has therefore kept his Staiwart following of the old guard stripe from doing much shouting.

Just what understanding was reached between Blaine and Cameron is known only to the two principals in the conference, but after it was over it was announced that Cameron would from this time forth take an active and commanding part. He went before the Republican State Committee and made a little speech, in which he advocated making a brilliant campaign. He will in a few days go to Ohio, and with his advice and money help along the canyass there.

slong the canvass there.

Cameron's abilities as a politician no one can question, and it is expected that his leadership in Ohio will be of the greatest use to the party. Already the word has been passed all along the Stalwart line in Pennsylvania that hereafter work is the word.

A Suggestion to the Purk Commissioners

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: I very right there, being merely a citizen. When I want to give myself a rural treat 1 go to Brooklyn, to Prospect Park, where one can lie on the grass and disport himself as he will. But an inhabitant of New York dogan't feel at home in Brooklyn; he is not treated with sufficien violence and discourtesy by policemen or other person So ones in a while I go to the Central Park, and

so once in a while I go to the Central Park, and I went there with a friend Sunday. We came upon a wrotched and unkempt tennis ground. It was open on the side from which we approached it, and we saw no notices of "Keep in fit he grass," such as are thick as nutuannal leaves in Valionibries in the rest of the Park. Here was a seal at one end which invited retirement, and we started across. We supposed that people were allowed to go upon a tennis ground, even in the Central Park. We were mightily mistaken. There came a shrill whistle, and then a voice like the sound of many waters: "Out off of there: that lawn also that the sound of many waters: "Out off of there: that lawn also that the sound of many waters: "Out off of there is the Fark, of lawn tennis oft across note of cloud, but it is confounded dirty, as if earthy people do walk on it.

Now, I don't suppose our amiable friend, the "sparrow cop," is shie to read this; but for his benefit, since he so courteously dispersed us from the sacred enclosure (mostly unenclosed), id me make a suggestion to the Park thommissioners.

Give the Park policemen Sharp's rifles, and let 'em shost at sight anyhody trespassing upon the precious grass. If shetter for the public to be shot at than to be hooted at by the peelers, and perhaps it would be fully as affe. At whatever cost, the public must be made to understand that the Park was unde for the peeler, and not the peeler for the "Park. Ordinary people have no business in the Park and if they will go there, shoot 'em down. I have a son who is getting to be pretty rude and, I fear profane. I will make a Fark peeler of him. New York Nept 21. went there with a friend Sunday. We came upon

Sunday Dinners.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a physician and cannot easily get home on Sunday to an early dinner. Besides, the temptation to eat more then than at an ordinary luncheon is api to render one more beavy and less fit for afternoon's work. Hence for many years I have adopted the pian of having a cold dinner every other Sunday, served at the usual hour, say 6% or 70 'clock P. M. All the servants, especially the conk and waiter, like this pian very much, for immediately after breakfast every second week they are at liberty to go out the whole day, and need not return until bedtime. Sometimes, simust always, we have soup before and always a cun of hot tea or conce after the cold Sunday dinner. Cold not, with Mayonaise dreasing, is not bad, nor cold fow, beef, mutton, or game only every forthight. Raisda, even putate saids, are not always objectionable. Fruits, preserved or fresh, are always obtainable. There are various warming finids buildes iss, coffee, and ginger als for very cold days.

Some of my friends who happen to stop in on cold Sunday dinner days make beliave, at least, that they enjoy themselves very much. than at an ordinary luncheon is apt to render one more

Butler's Prospects in a Massachusetts Town. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Our thriv-TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-SIF; OUR INFIVENCE IN BILLIE IN WITH STATE OF THE PROJECT AND THE STATE OF THE PROJECT AND THE STATE OF THE ST

He Received 48,047 Votes in the City and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How many votes did John Kelly receive in the city and county of New York when he ran for Governor?

A New Roadbed for the Bridge Rallway. The rip-rap ballast of the bridge railway on the New York approach has been removed and the road has been set on brick pillars filled in with concrete, on top of which a water-tight layer of bricks and tar is be-larg placed, in order to protect the stores below. No far-the new roadbed has proved successful.

Justice Massey Gets a Nice Present. Justice Massey of Brooklyn has been present-ed with a valuable diamond pin in recognition of his lin-partial and fearless course on the bench. He is known as the father of the present Fire Department of that city.

The Welf Comet.

DEFENDING THEIR ACTION The Aldermen Beny that they Violated Any Trust Repeated in Them.

Judge Donohue heard yesterday extended argument on the motion to continue the injunction in the suit of Edward M. Knox and there against the Broadway Surface Railroad Company and the members of the Board of Aldermen, restraining the granting of a franchies to the railroad company to construct and Corans, representing the members of the Board of Aldermen, rend their answer. In which they insist that they acted in good faith and in the exercise of a proper discretion in passing the resolution granting such franchise over the Mayor's voto. The rights of the city were suficiently protected by the provision that the railroad company should comply with the pro visions of chapter 252 of the Laws of 1884, which required that the company should carry on its franchise subject to the ordinances of the Common Council, and should pay three per cent. of the gross receipts into the city Treasury. The answer denies the charge of conspiracy, and asserts that the members of the Board had not violated any trust reposed in them

conspiracy, and asserts that the nombers of the Board had not violated any trust reposed in them.

John M. Beribner, representing the railroad company, read the affidavit of Adderman Charles B. Waite, who asserts that the mere consent of the Common Council applied for was not such a franchise as could be made the subject of public auction or in respect to which a public estimate of its value could be made the applied estimate of its value could be made, such auction sale must necessarily be contingent upon the purchaser's obtaining likewise the consent of a majority in value of the property owners along the route, or the report of a commission, confirmed by the Supreme Court. It was not until Sept. I that the Broadway Railroad Company made its indefinite bid "of several hundred thousand dollars for the right to complete and operate a railroad on Broadway." No offer for the consent of the Board of Alderman was made. The consent of the Board of Alderman was made. The consent of the Broadway, and such bid would therefore not operate in any way to the advantage of the city, because it must be contingent upon procuring the consent of the property owners. James A. Bichmond, President of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, made affidavit showing that the Board of Aldermen had previously given consent upon the same conditions for the building of a railroad in Forty-second street, and of First avenue, above Fity-seventh street.

Mr. L. E. Chittenden, counsel for the plaintiff, argued at length in favor of the motion, and Messars. Cozans and Seribers in opposition. The hearing will be continued to-day.

GOSSIP AT HEADQUARTERS. No Fusion on the Pennsylvania Electoral

Tieket-Clabs.

The Chairman of the New Jorsey Demo cratic State Committee has written the Democratic National Committee that New Jersey on be depended on to give its electoral vote to Cleveland and Hendricks by a handsome majority. Ex-Speaker W. W. Eaton of Connecticut and Congressman Perry Belmont of New York are to speak in the Opera House in New ark to-night.

There is no truth in the rumor that an arrangement is being made to make a fusion of the Democrats and the People's party on the electoral ticket in Pennsylvania. The story is

the Democrate and the People's party on the electoral ticket in Pennsylvania. The story is decided at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters, and William A. Fowler, manager of the People's party, says there is no truth in it.

The preliminary arrangements for the organization of a merchants Cleveland and Hendricks club were made yesterday. Many of the signers of the call are Republicans. Clubs are being organized in the Stock Exchange, the Cotton and the Fetroleum Exchanges.

The union mass meeting of the County and the Irving Hall Democracy will be held in the Academy of Music and Irving Hall on Thuraday evening. Oct. 9. In addition to the speaking there will be a parade of Cleveland and Hendricks clubs. The Tammany Democrats will hold a mass meeting in Tammany Hall on some evening in the first week of October.

Commodors James D. Smith started a Blaine movement in the Stock Exchange yesterday, inside of thirty minutes 230 names were placed upon a roll that will be the basis of a Stock Exchange organization for Blaine.

There were reports at the Democratic headquarters that gangs of repeaters have been hired in this city and will be taken to Ohio to vote at the October election.

Chairman Daniel Manning has taken charge of the Democratic State Committee rooms in the Hoffman House, and will remain in command until the close of the campaign.

Gen. John C. Fremant called at the Republican National Committee's rooms. He expressed his regret that he had been unable to accompany Mr. Blaine to Philadelphia.

LOANING TOO MUCH MONEY. The Cashier Succorded Perfectly in Tring

Up his Bank's Broourers. WEST LIBERTY, Ohio, Sept. 23 .- The doors of the Logan National Bank of this place was closed yesterday after being open for about an hour. Upon the doors was posted this notice: Unless directors make arrangements bank will go into liquidation. P. S. Davis Cashier.

The bank is abundantly secured, and the depositors will be made safe. During the past few months there have been rumors that the

few months there have been rumors that the bank was in close quarters, but confidence in its officials and stockholders prevented any uneasiness until last Saturday, when there was a short run on the bank. The directors, being unable to raise a sufficient sum to meet the demands, concluded on Monday morning to close the bank.

The suspension of the bank is due to mismanagement on the part of the former cashier. F. P. Taylor, who resigned on last Thursday, in allowing Taylor, Fisher & Co, and other firms to check out in round numbers nearly \$50,000 until the whole of the deposits, amounting to less than \$30,000, and a good part of the capital stock of \$50,000 had been absorbed. The money advanced to these firms was secured by mortages on 1,200 acres of rich cultivated land in this vicinity, which is worth about \$1,000 per acre. This security makes the depositors asie, but they will have to wait until the affairs of the bank have been settled before they can get a dollar.

HIS VICTIMS.

The Late Italian Count in Baltimore Sald to Have Left \$75,000 to Loans Unpaid. WASHINGTON, Sept 23 .- Mr. De Merolla, the late Italian Consul at Baltimore, is said to have victimized several persons prominent in diplomatic circles in this city. The aggregate of the debts which he has left behind him unpaid in Washington, it is said, is as much as \$75,000. One of his creditors in this city says De Merolla seems to have lived on loans from De Merolla seems to have lived on loans from his friends for a long time past, and he names, among others who have been taken in by him. Robert Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Rationad Company and Mr. Knabe of the plannonan deturing firm. Dr. Bessels, the well-known Arctic explorer of this city, holds De Merolla's note for \$3,500, which the latter borrowed from him in February last on the statement that he wished to enlarge his business and needed additional capital. Another of De Merolla's creditors was Aristarchi ley, the late Turkish Minister here; but the latter obtained payment of the indebtedness before leaving the United States.

Can't Stand Cleveland.

Gen. Samuel J. Crooks is a veteran of the war who raised the Eighth and Thirty second cavalry regiments, and did gallant service at the front. He has, regiments, and did gallant service at the front. He has, until the present campaign, been an active worker in the Democratic ranks. Chairman Murtha of the Democratic Gampaign Committee saked for his services as a speaker during the campaign. He has replied that he is for Blaine and Logan. He says that he has, with unselfish stead fusions, urged the claims of the Democratic party to a fuller recondition for many years, impression in the direction of a return to those principles from which the party has drifted. He says that Cleveland's "every act as Governor of this State is a direct and open insult to his supporters so far as such acts relate directly to or would help the masses of the people. He presents the spectacle of an official pasing as a reformer and Democrat without a particle of sympathy with the people, not being with, of, or for them.

Harpsoning a Shark

Since the beginning of August sharks have been seen in great numbers off Mailinecock Point, in Long Island Sound. At low water, any calm day, one long Island Sound. At low water, any calin day, one cannot row over the flats off West and East Islands without hearing them splashing lazily away as they got out of the course of the intruding boat. None of them seems bigger than nine feet, and few smaller than three, but the teeth of all are shurp and formidable. Reveral by ones have been taken with hooks baited with menhaden. A man who harpouted two not long ago says that there is a good deal of fruit is spearing even a small about the second of th

MISS MINNIE GARRISON MARRIED,

The Groom, M. Gasson Chanden de Bunilles the Pamous Champagne Firm. Miss Minnie Garrison, the eldest daughter of the late William R. Garrison, was married yesterday to M. Gaston Chandon de Busilles, son of Count Paul Chandon de Buailles of Epernay, France, at her mother's country sent in Elberon, N. J., known as Re Tallach. A special car conveyed about forty intimate friends of the family at 11 o'clock to Elberon station,

whence they were taken in carriages to the residence. At 1% P. M. the bride, supported by her mother and followed by her sister, Miss Estelle Garrison, who acted as bridesmaid, by her brother, Master W. R. Garrison, and by hersister, Miss C. Garrison, entered the main hall and stood under a large floral bell made

her sistar, Miss C. Garrison, entered the main hall and stood under a large floral bell made entirely of red and white roses. The brides groom stood beside her, attended by the Hon. Chas. Rannay of Scotland as best man. Arebbishop Corrigan and the prest of the parish. Pather McFarrei, performed the ceremony.

The bride was given away by her granduncie, Abram Garrison of Fittsburch. There were present Commodore C. K. Garrison, grandather of the bride; Mrs. Garrison, Gen. D. R. Butterfield, Gen. Swaim, Gen. and Mrs. Van Vist. Mr. Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. Randal, Mr. and Mrs. Van Vist. Mr. Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. Randal, Mr. and Mrs. Was Vort. Miss Van Vort. Mr. Chas. Leary, Miss Dressler, Capt. F. R. Baby, Mr. and Mrs. Estili, and many others.

The bride wore a dress made by Soneschal of London, the froat of which was white satin embroidered with pearls, and the back made of old family lace, the whole cut incroyable. Her ornaments were a diamond necklace and bracelet and a brooch of pearls and diamonis, all set in sliver, the gils of the bridegroom. They are valued at 50,000. The flowers were orange blossoms. The brides maid wore a paid pink satin lisse with pearl ornaments, also by Seneschal. The bride's mother, Mrs. William R. Garrison, was in deep mourning. She wore pearl and diamond ornaments. There were many handsome toilets, and diamonds sparkled through the well-furnished rooms. Frowers were everywhere, and after the ceremony the newly married couple, with their friends and relatives, sat nown to a collation.

The champagnes of Moët et Chandon, of which firm the bridegroom is a momber, sparkled merrily in the cut glasses. For over an hour the guests sat at table. The affair was noticeable for the informality and gavety that prevailed. Up stairs a number of costly gifts were displayed. A large centre piece of hammered gold and silver, surmounted by a cut-giasy was, was presented by the Commodore, Pieces of jewelry, unique and coatly, lace fans, gold and silver piate of odd designs, and many other tokens of regard were

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

Indications of a Lively Time at the Next Bridge Trustees' Meeting.

A special meeting of the trustees of the East River bridge has been called for to-morrow afternoon at the request of Trustees Clarke and Van Schalck, to consider the question of altering or improving the method of transit over the bridge. The request, coming attended the meetings of the Board, has created

attended the meetings of the Board, has created some surprise, and it appears to foreshadow a definite effort on the part of some private corporation to secure a lease of the structure. The Nassan Cable Railway Company, which has some of the Standard Oil capitalists back of its parent company, the National, is one applicant, and Austin Corbin is another.

Mayor Low's recent assault upon the trustees, for which he afterward wrate an apologatic note to the President of the Board, was quickly followed by Mr. Corbin's offer. Mr. Corbin recently secured the Mayor's signature to a valuable franchise for an elevated railroad.

The attempt to get control of the bridge promises to make lively times among the trustees. Messar, Clarke and Van Schalck ask in their notice to have a meeting sailed to hear expent avidence upon the matter of increasing the present facilities and reducing the cost of transportation over the bridge.

BUNBRAMA

-Miss Florence Finch is a writer for the

-The progress of society is against the old barriers of faded cliques. The London Teleproph not only says this of England, but adds that overy day some -Rum lighted the streets of Decatur, Ill.

through the j syment of license fees by dealers; but the Common Council decided on prohibition, and now the unpaid gasmakers have out off the supply. -Garters with bells attached are adver-

tised by a St. Louis jeweller. "The tintingshelation of the pretty pendants," be declares, "sounds delightfully melodious as the weare glides gracefully along." —The New Zealand Government has auweasels for the purpose of thinning out the rabbits in that colony. Each animal is expected to cost about \$30

-Stealing horses in Delaware is bad busito pay the costs of prosecution, \$100 restitution maney SXO fine, to stand one hour in the pillory, receive twenty lastes, and then suffer eighteen months' impresonment. —In Boston the policemen report at once all details they may learn of a casualty, and the law de-partment not only relies upon early accounts of such matters from the police, but employs specially trained members of the force to procure systematic avidence

for see in litigation.

—Sardou has broken ground which has lain fallow for some time in the new drama for the Forta Saint-Martin Theatre. He has gone back to Roman history for the subject. The drains is usined after the heroine. Theodors, the famous wife of the Empirer Justinian, and has been written for Sarah Bernhard.

-The Rev. Dr. Gladden thinks it must be possible to shape the organization of our industries in such a way that it shall be the daily hubit of the works man to think of the interest of the employer, and of the employer to think of the interest of the workman. The solution of the problem, he says, is quite within the power of the Christian employer.

-The Boston of Massachusetts was named after the Boston of Lincolnshire, England, and the mother city has always taken a great interest to the This sentiment has been exemplified in many ways, and crops up now in old Boston people's invitation to the American Minister to luangurate a new dock.

-Among the interesting exhibitions promised for the year 1885, that of Russian historical furni-ture, which is to be held at St. Petersburg, will be much appreciated by antiquarians and artists. The primit ve chairs and tables of the ancient slavs, as well as the coatly furniture which at present adams, the residence of the rich, and the bright colored deal goods in the moulik's cottage, will be exhibited, and appeals are at present being made to furniture designs and others just sessing antique furniture to send tasir goods to the

-A flutter was caused in Cincinnati when t became known that a girl attired in male continue bad been investigating the town. May Brockinger is 23 years old, above the medium beight, well formed, and of ir complexion, with bright blue eyes, blunde bair, a d face admirally adapted to the rôle which she assured, and in which she proved remarkably comming and successful. When arrested she were a pair of check red. greenish-hued pantaloons, gray coat, white hat heavy shoes, a figured shirt, and called necktie. Her male al-

-The Piegan Indians in northwestern Montana, whose suffering by starvation has recently been reported, have been on the road to destruction and since the advance of civilization reached them in 1860. They were called the Sakitifax Nation, or Proplem the Plains, twenty years ago, numbered 12.000 cm. were brave and warlike, but generally well behaved, and had one of the most perfect systems of government or si known among North American red men. The natural was composed of several tribes, all subject to one emb-cil, and all speaking the same language, and call tribes was subdivided into bands, with a somewhat statement system of chiefs and medicine men. They worshiped the sun, and had a custom of sacrificing a young at its every year. When the white men came, however the red ones adopted their vices and committed as many outrages that a military expedition went to punish them, and did its work so effectually as to cripple the tribs left

-The new French Divorce Court has refused to convert a legal separation into a divorce in a case where the petitioner, the husband, was the party against whom the separation had been pronounced three and a half years ago. It was shown that the wife had always conducted herself in an exemplary manner, sid the divorce was opposed on her part on the ground that it would enable the husband to marry the woman win whom he had lived. whom he had lived since the separation, and so the past tion and the prospects of the wife and her children would be prejudiced. In the case of Adelina Path, and pending, the petition has likewise been presented by the party against whom the separation was decreed. the proceedings for separation having been taken by the Marquis de Caux. According to the divorce law it competent for either party, after a legal reparation of seems that the Court can refuse it to the party against whom the separation has been decreed if it judges right